

"GOD BLESS GOOD WOMEN."

"How Sweet their Presence and their Skill
to Suffering Souls Appear."

WANTED, A SAFETY POCKET:

Various kinds of Wearing Apparel
Including Fire-Proof Dresses—
Neat Women, Working Women,
Algerian and Korean Women.

Good Women.

God bless good women! For they fill
The world with noble cheer!
How sweet their presence and their skill
To suffering souls appear!
Oh, who but knows their kindly aid,
When on the lonely, lonely shore,
Their gentle voices hear impart,
And vivify the wasting hear?
While their soft hands soothe down the pain
That racks the body and the brain?

God bless good women! They alone
Become the best of wives!
Their love about our hearts is thrown
To gladden all our lives!
To all the home their efforts bright,
With smiling peace and all delight;
To make our welcome warm and sure,
With love's endearments sweet and pure,
And prove how near to heaven is this
Fair scene of earth's domestic bliss!

God bless good women! For they make

Good mothers everywhere,
And bless our country for their sake,
And for the souls they bear!
For through the years that shall dawn,
As through the years that are gone,
And mothers' duties shall be true,
Shall high in trust and honor stand,
True sons and daughters, born to be
The guard and hope of liberty!

The Female Pocket.

New York World: The exploits of the
child thief, Lillian Smith, have led to
some comments on the female method of
carrying the pocketbook. Notwithstanding
all the genius and labor which have been
expended on women's apparel since
Eve left the Garden of Eden, the sex has
not yet been provided with a successful
pocket. To produce this safety and con-
venience must both be consulted. When a
woman enjoys a safe receptacle it is not
a convenient one, and vice versa. Dried-
fruit Knickerbocker tells of the marvelous
pockets of the matrons of New Amsterdam,
who rarely lost anything from them by
theft, but it sometimes took the good
women several hours to find in them
what they wanted to use themselves. We
live in too rapid an age to permit a re-
turn to this kind of security.

The male trousers pocket is so located
and constructed that the most skillful
thief ventures to tamper with it, and he
does so at great risk. The female pocket
is almost absolutely secure. Mr. Weller,
indeed, relates an incident where an ex-
pert butted his head into the pocket of a
woman, and was unable to get anything
against the abdomen of a fat man who
scoldingly defied him, and, taking ad-
vantage of the collapse, secured his
watch, but this was a plain case of high-
way robbery, and not a case to be con-
sidered. So far as men are concerned,
the problem of the pocket may be said to
be satisfactorily solved.

The prospect of relief to women in this
respect is far from clear. Questions of
anatomy, pride in personal appearance,
modesty and the various descriptions of
mysterious machinery and contrivances—
of which there are suggestions in philan-
thropic windows—seem to make the diffi-
culty. The philosopher and philanthro-
pist of the sterner sex can do no more in
the premises than point out the necessity
for an adequate provision. The rest
must come from women themselves.

What Women Should Wear.

Philadelphia News: The majority of
black-haired women have a yellow, and
a yellow complexion. On the whole, they
look best in black—say black lace, with
some white lace at the throat. The effect
is something like that of an etching. If
a black-haired woman has a pale skin
and blue eyes she can wear almost any-
thing—that is, except yellow and green.
Blues and reds are particularly becoming
to her, and she even looks well in blue-
white, which is suited to most people,
and is only ventured on with absolute
safety by rosy, blue-eyed, fair-haired
blondes, who are known as "cool"
blondes.

The "cool" blonde is a privileged per-
son. She can wear all those pure cold
colors in which other women dare not
venture, and in which no other type
can equal her. She may wear blue, green,
cold gray, heliotrope purple, and cold
blues. She ought never to wear red,
brown, yellow, or cream-white.
Sometimes one sees brown-black hair
with steel gray streaks, and a face with
a brilliant, rosy complexion. Women of
this type can wear greens and blues of all
shades and every sort of purple. They
also look well in browns, and reds, and
yellows, and grays. They can wear all
gold and all too subtle tones, such as
mauve. A woman with lighter brown hair
and blue or gray eyes looks well in
brown or fawn, or cold, collected by blue.
Dark blue is also becoming to her. With
brown hair, warm brown skin, and brown
eyes almost barbaric contrasts are effective,
such as blue and red and black and
yellow, and all shades of yellow and red
are becoming.

The shorter the woman the shorter
should be the waist and the longer her
legs, to give her height. As to high heels,
they do not seem to be so much in vogue
as the wearer stands still, but let her walk,
even across a room, and the effect is
absolutely graceless.

Long lines from the shoulder to the foot
give height, but the crosswise line of the
figure shortens the person. Short, stout
women should never wear basques nor
any other arrangement that makes a de-
cided line about the hips, and they should
never have their waists surrounded by
draperies which are a little loose give an
effect of slenderness by not defining the
lines too clearly. Tall women who are
too slender might wear horizontal lines
with advantage, and make themselves
the arm or waist makes it look much
larger than it really is. The great mis-
take is to have a dress trimmed with lines
of a violently contrasting color.

Fire-Proof Dresses.

This is how to make your dress fire-
proof. Chemicals galore have been used
from time to time to render fabrics in-
combustible, but one of the most effec-
tious and least expensive is tungstate of
soda, which may be most conveniently
applied by mixing it with the starch for
dressing. And one part of the tungstate
to three parts of good dry starch, and
use the starch in the ordinary way.
For fabrics which do not require starch-
ing dissolve one pound of tungstate of
soda in two gallons of water, and let the
fabric in the solution, and let it
dry. It will not change the most delicate
colors or effect the quality of the fabric
in any way, and it will not go on in the
least interfere with the efficacy of the
process. Muslins or silks so treated may
be held in the flame of a candle or gas
without catching fire, so that, although
the portion in the flame is damaged, the
continuation may be charred or even de-
stroyed, there is no danger of spreading
the combustion.

The Neatest Women in the World.

Somebody who has traveled extensively
has been talking in a Denver paper about
American women, who, he declares, are
the neatest of the world over. As a rule,
they like to be neat and clean for the con-
fort of it, though they are sometimes
found to become slatterns where they be-
lieve themselves unknown, and there-
fore free from the restraints of society.
"The habit of neatness is its oppo-
site is an interesting study in women.
The characteristic naturally exists just
the same in men, but the circumstances gov-

erning their lives are such as do not bring
out this phase in such pronounced fash-
ion. I don't doubt that that some of the
greatest slatterns on earth are men, but
they are seldom found on the streets.
If you are sufficiently intimate with a
gentleman to gain access to his apart-
ment you will soon have a very excellent
method of judging of his habits. If you
find his brushes full of hair and lint, his
towels and soiled clothes kicking about
everywhere, with a box of dirty water
always on his washstand, you may easily
judge that he will go out in the street
with greasy spots on his clothes and a half-
soiled linen on.

Why Women Work.

Gail Hamilton has a serious word to
say to her sex that should read: "Their
spiritual superiority is signified chiefly in
this—that the women work for love, the
men for money." Thus she sums the
matter up. The spiritual advance made
by man is seen, chiefly in this, that a
much of the money he earns goes to the
ministry of refinement, education, em-
bellishment, to the wife and children
and to his own pleasures. But the woman
sees no reward in a husband, content,
happiness, growing in grace, in children,
boudoir, to gracious maturity. The
woman who works for necessity, for love
of her dependent ones, for love
of some beautiful or benevolent profession,
for sweet mercy and charity to the ignorant,
for horror of dependence upon those
on whom she has no claim, for her own
business, ambition, or material accumula-
tion. The woman who makes a real
failure, a failure in her own business, is
the unloved woman, the grasping, the
untruthful, the selfish, the discontented,
a source of anxiety, an object
of avoidance, instead of being that
gentle, consoling, considerate, motherly
magnet which draws unto itself all human
want, and woe, and bliss, and aspiration.

The Women of Korea.

Letter in New York Post: The dress of
women is slightly different. They use
the same shoes, wooden and leather, as
the men, but their dresses are very differ-
ent. They wear a long, full skirt, and a
jacket, very similar, but over them a full
skirt draped festoon-like and falling a
little below the knee. The hat is not
worn, and is replaced by a headscarf.
The short, loose tunic they wear, and in addition
the case of childless women, the girl is
worn over the breast, tightly compressing
the breast and giving the appearance
of having the breast under the armpit. In
the case of women who have borne
children in wedlock the girl is mentioned
is missing, and they walk the
streets with breasts exposed, this being
accounted to them as an honor. The
women are never seen in the streets
without their heads covered by a headscarf
or neck of the coat surrounds the face.
The story told to account for this custom
is that in former times Korea was ex-
posed to attacks from different quarters,
and men were often summoned to fight
from their employments to take the field
against the enemy, but not having time
to go to their homes for clothing. That
some of the women, however, made
for their husbands' coats, and the
extended them in the field wearing these
coats loosely thrown over their own
heads, so that at a moment's notice they
could put them on and fight. Whatever the
truth of the story, it is a pretty one, and
it is a pretty one, and in view of it
one can reconcile himself to seeing the
nude spectacle presented by those
girls who, in the streets, with faces hidden
and empty sleeves flapping derisively from
the top of the shoulder.

With the materials used, of course,
with the rank and file of the war, and
with the range from a very coarse and
cheap cloth to the finest Chinese silks.
The usual material, however, is a thin cotton
fabric, resembling cloth, and made of
from this material are made for both
men and women. This is in the case of
the coat and the woman's skirts often colored,
and as in washing the color comes out,
the dress is dyed in a color. When all is
said, and it is remembered that the
prevailing "color" is white, and
clothing is therefore easily soiled, it must
be evident that the Koreans are not so
dirty a people as some would say. They
cleanse after a day's work wash them-
selves and put on clean clothing before
going home, and after this look like gen-
tlemen of leisure taking a walk.

Mountains are distinguished by being
clad in garments of a dull straw color,
made usually of grass cloth. Men wear
the hats of the largest size, which drop
down over the forehead and shade the
eyes. The woman's head is covered by a
wearer chooses he may push back the
enormous covering and carry in his hands
a little strip of the same coarse cloth as
the woman's head, which is fastened by the
ends of two little sticks, he holds in his
hands the lower portion of his face. Thus he
can see the people he meets, while all
that he can see of his features are his eyes.
Some have accounted for the wearing of
the "mourners' hat" by saying that it is
felt that heaven in removing a friend is
angry and is to be propitiated by being
hidden for a season from the sight of his
own face.

A comparison of the dress of Koreans
and Japanese as seen every day is largely
in favor of the former. In the low ranks
of Japanese life clothing is almost want-
on. In Korea, on the other hand, such
such state of nudity as need bring a blush
to the face of a lady placed here without
the previous drill given in passing
through Japanese gates, and it must be
admitted that in summer children walk the
streets, and live in them, entirely un-
covered by clothing of any sort, even
until they are seven or eight years old.

Ornaments of Algerian Women.

Brooklyn Magazine: The dress of the
Algerian woman hangs very loosely about
the arms, which are always bare. Some-
times a red band, which passes in a loop
over each shoulder and crosses at the
back, where it is ornamented with little
red tassels, keeps the dress closer to the
figure. When the arms are raised, the
loose drapery hanging through the loops
of the shoulders, the appearance of the
sleeves of the Italian peasant. Shoulder
pins are very much worn and are made
of silver, often enriched with coral and
enamel, resembling an Irish brooch.
These pins are sometimes connected with
a chain, to the center of which is sus-
pended a little metal box, enamelled and
containing scent. On the head is worn a
little peaked bonnet, like the French cap
of liberty. It is made by doubling in
half, lengthwise, a broad silk band, and
sewing up one side. It is kept in its
place by a second kerchief, bound round
the head as was the mode of the ancients.
They are not adorned until a woman be-
comes a mother. On the birth of a girl,
the brooch is worn between the breasts,
on the birth of a boy, it is raised, and
placed on the forehead. When a girl is
disobedient, and is beaten by her hus-
band, the brooch is often undone by the
woman and dashed to the ground at his
feet. There is another head ornament,
however, than this, it consists of a
central silver brooch over the forehead,
and side brooches above the temples, en-
riched in the same style, and with rows
of pearls, and a high row of pearls
encircling the head, and forming a diadem
ing tiara for a princess. Necklaces are
made of beads and coral, and also of
cloves and sweet-smelling paste.

PLANS FOR DOMESTIC PEACE.

Sixteen Short Rules for Family Happiness
and Contentment.

THE LETTERS OF CHILDREN.

How to Begin Housekeeping and
How to Keep Things Neat—The
Mail Box as a Household
Convenience.

Rules for Family Peace.

1. We may be quite sure that our will
is likely to be crossed to-day, so prepare for
it.
2. Everybody in the house has an evil
nature as well as ourselves, and there-
fore, we are not to expect our neighbor
to be different from the temper of each
individual.
3. When any good happens to anyone
to rejoice at it.
4. When inclined to give an angry an-
swer, count ten.
5. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity
we feel irritable, to keep a very strict
watch over ourselves.
6. To observe when others are so suf-
fering, and drop a word of kindness
and sympathy suited to their wants.
7. To watch for little opportunities of
pleasing, and to put little annoyances out
of the way.
8. To take a cheerful view of every-
thing.
9. In all little pleasures which may
occur to put self last.
10. To try for the soft answer that
"turneth away wrath."
11. When we have been pained by an
unkind word or deed to ask ourselves,
"Have I not often done the same and
been forgiven?"
12. In conversation not to exalt our-
selves, but to bring others forward.
13. To be very gentle with the younger
members of the household, remembering
that they were once young.
14. Never to judge one another, but
to attribute a good motive when we can.
15. To compare our manifold blessings
with the trifling annoyances of the day.

A Hint to Parents.

Pittsburg Sunday Traveller: In con-
versation with a ward school teacher the
other day the writer was impressed with
the importance of parents scrutinizing
the correspondence of their children.
He, of course, did not mean that parents
should object to their children's letters,
sending or receiving letters without their
consent, but he did mean that parents
should have a general oversight of their
children's correspondence, and that it
should be their duty to examine all let-
ters of an unhealthy character being sent
or received. The gentleman urged the
supervision of correspondence as an im-
portant matter, and as a moral teacher
which is possible to be poured into
young minds by means of vile letters is
a source of great danger. How parents
should prevent this he did not say other
than that they were to hold themselves
responsible for what was written or re-
ceived through the mails. Parents to ex-
ercise this discretion judiciously, should
encourage their children to be frank in
their correspondence, and this is a
too much respect for themselves and
their parents to write letters which the
latter could not see at any time, and
which would cause no blush or shame to
the child. The parent who is too proud
if parents can successfully teach their chil-
dren to show this regard, they need not
fear to allow them to correspond freely,
and perhaps the best way to teach this
is to have the parents examine all let-
ters sent or received, and to have them
open any and all letters before allowing
them to be read by the young boys and
girls. Even children of larger growth
should be taught to write letters which
they can read to their parents, and in the
correspondence. If this were done there
would be fewer family scandals.

How They Began Housekeeping.

St. Paul Globe: Mr. Youngman of
St. Anthony Hill married a very pretty
and sweet little lady a few days ago, and
he furnished her with a house, to establish her
in the city as the mistress of a household.
He was congratulating himself on having
bought everything that would be needed
in the proper running of a well-organ-
ized household, and was not a little sur-
prised the second morning after the
wedding by his wife handing him a card
on which was written a list of articles
which she requested him to bring home
when he came from work. The list ran
as follows:

Stove polish.
Hard soap.
Curtain rings.
Picture hooks and cord.
Curtain rods.
Dust-pans.
Cane shoes.
Paper-eight-ounce tacks.
Mr. Youngman reads over the list and
tries to remember that he bought all of
the things when he furnished the house,
but he can't.
"Haden't you better go down with me
and order them yourself, darling?" he
says.
"No, no, dear," she replies, "you can
get them well enough."
"But I might not get just what you
want," he suggests.
"Oh, that's all right," she says, smilingly,
throwing her arm around his neck and
dropping a kiss on his lips; "you know
I'd be satisfied with anything you buy
me."
"I wouldn't be single again for anything,"
mused Mr. Youngman, as he
tripped lightly down stairs.

That noon Mr. Youngman brought
home the desired articles and laid them
out on the table. Mrs. Youngman looked
over the articles and said:
"O, Will, what'd you get this kind of
stove-polish for? It isn't half so good as
the old stuff. In Korea, on the other hand,
such state of nudity as need bring a blush
to the face of a lady placed here without
the previous drill given in passing
through Japanese gates, and it must be
admitted that in summer children walk the
streets, and live in them, entirely un-
covered by clothing of any sort, even
until they are seven or eight years old.

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So Easy to Keep House.

It is so easy to "keep things up" in the
household if one only takes a little care
and attends to each thing at the right
time and keeps that thing in its right
place. Why leave stains on cups and
saucers—the dishes most often stained—
when these may be removed by rubbing
with ash? And the cane-seated chairs
throughout the house, not a spot need be
left on them if on a bright sunny day each
chair is thoroughly washed and the wood
saturated with hot water and dried in the
open air and sun. Not only will the
chairs look better, but you will last much
longer, as in drying the wood will swell
and tighten when it joins, and the chair
be as firm as when new. The bits of
broken glass, the pieces of broken china
or fire-irons, or only the trimmings of the
doors and windows, can be kept bright
and shining with ammonia—the
strongest concentrated will remove
stains on all woodwork, and the same
thing in order, big or little, and prevent
the disagreeable cracking, don't tell them.
The oil is sure to soil the hands, the gar-
ments, or the carpet, and "the remedy is
simple, and the application is simple. Rub the
method lies awaiting you. Rub the thing
that cracks or the latch that will not slide
with a soft lead pencil and you will find
the application work like magic. Apropos
of this subject one of the conveniences of
the household of to-day is a tiny box of
nails, costing fifteen or twenty cents, and
to be had at any hardware store. It is
called "Mrs. McGrover's family nail
box," and contains two or three dozen of
all kinds of nails and tacks
and screws; in all, several hundred.
With one of these at hand a picture or
bracket, or shoe hanging, goes in its place
without the least fuss or trouble.

Iron rust from anything can be re-
moved with an instant's labor. Rub
with lemon juice and salt and wipe
dry. A lemon rubbed on the skin
will remove stains. The car-
pets about the house may be made to
last much longer and keep much
cleaner by the use of a soft brush, and
every day, the floor be well sprinkled with
cornmeal and salt before commencing
to ply that woman's weapon, the broom.
And when it is faded somewhat a new
look may be given to the carpet by a
tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin
of water and keeping the broom wet with
it while sweeping. The room must be
swept away, and these things are but
second extra labor and will pay for
the most busy housewife in saving her
carpets. Two good housewives
have each a method of keeping their
carpets clean and bright. One of them
implies. One uses a quart of milk
a week, and with that small
quantity wipes the floor of two
large rooms which have been pre-
viously covered with a soft brush, and
other rubs them off every morning with
a large flannel cloth, which is steeped in
coal oil once in two or three weeks.
After doing which, with a rubbing brush
she goes over the carpet, and then
down the planks (not across). Simply
shake the dust from the cloth. Either
housekeeper has shining, smooth floors,
and that each way recommends itself.
"Did the housewife who is determined to
your money and you takes your choice."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Harry Pepper has left the minstrel stage.
Russia has just placed a high import duty
on all theatrical effects.
It is said that J. M. Hill will manage Rob-
ert's new opera house.
Fourteen records in one evening is Wilson
Barrett's record at Chicago in "Clito."
Wagner not only tried his hand at an op-
eratic piece, but even wrote the music for a
farce.

Sydney Rosenfeld is adapting the opera
which is to follow "La Marquis" at the New
York Grand Opera.
The "Private Secretary," with Gillette in
his famous role, is having the most suc-
cessful season in its history.
Laurie R. Barker has condensed "Rienzi,"
the last of the "Tribunes" into five acts since
its first production.
Mr. Sims Reeves, in London, now adver-
tises for a "last grand performance" and
claims in small type "of the present series."
J. J. Mace deserted the variety company
bearing his name at Buffalo, taking the re-
sult of the meeting of the meeting, and
played in Syracuse last week on the com-
monwealth plan.

Alta Gray closed her season in Syracuse last
week. Manager Watkins paid her salaries and
bills in full and provided railroad fares for the
members of the company whither they elected
to go.
The Boston branch of the directors of the
National Opera company has issued a man-
ifesto agreeing to discard bonnets during the
season, and to reduce the price of the opera
to half its former value. The manifesto
has also been begun in the other theatres
in Boston.

Mr. Goodwin is still making everybody at
the Bijou laugh with his funny play
"Turned Up." The management says it is
booked for a longer run than "Little Jack
Shepard" of last season.
Miss Adele Palma, a young actress recently
from Europe, will shortly commence a tour,
under the direction of H. C. Husted, recently
of the Star theatre.

Mr. Mapleson expects to give Italian opera
in London in the spring. His company is
now singing in the provinces.
George Knight has rechristened Bronson
Howard's "Baron Rudolph," and now calls it
"Rudolph, Baron Hohenstein."
That popular comedian, "A Messenger from
Jury's Section," has been the most suc-
cessful play on the road this season.
Among the recent stars in the European
musical firmament is Antonio Patti, pianist.
He is said to be the most successful of the
present series.

Nate Salsbury will probably not be on the
road after this season. His Wild West show
goes to Europe and it is quite likely that he
will not return.
"Rienzi" has drawn an average of \$1,000
at every performance since the first produc-
tion in Washington. Barrett's costume
alone cost upward of \$50.
Lillian Elliott does not use her trained lions
on the stage any more. They were found to
be too expensive, and she has been particu-
larly attractive as actors. They were on ex-
hibition in their cages in the lobby of the
New York Star theatre last week.

John S. Clark, the eminent American
composer, is having an unusually successful
season this year in the British provinces. He
is about concluding a particularly successful
tour of the principal cities of Ireland. In
Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Londonderry and
other places he was greeted by large and
brilliant audiences, who were delighted with
his splendid impersonations of comic char-
acters.

CONVULSIONS.
A report of a recent wedding remarks that
the bride's "convulsion" was deeply pointed out
by the groom. This last illusion is
certainly pointed.

Never was an unmarried woman of an un-
usually happy New Year. She has
more years already than she knows what to
do with. Wish her a happy Christmas—that
is, a wish that she may write you name
heart on wide a live hundred dollar diamond
ring?

John Brown, eloped from Tin Cup, Col.,
with a woman who was described in a local
paper as a "fat blonde." Friends tele-
graphed the fact to the fair creature and she
returned and smashed a pitcher over the ed-
itor's head.

A married couple were out promenading
in the suburbs of New York one day. Presently
the wife said: "Think, Albert, if the price
of goods should come now and take me from
you? Impossible, my dear. But sup-
posing they did, and you were to write your
name heart on wide a live hundred dollar diamond
ring?"

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For dealing in real estate, and in the
and let live policy must win. Their large
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the grand improvements in and around
their five additions, with Belt Line ac-
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come, must certainly result in large pro-
fits to investors. Nothing risked, nothing
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Omaha Real Estate and Trust Co., 1504
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follow your purchases. Read the follow-
ing partial list:

Lots in Washington Square, city water
in front of every lot, \$1,300 to \$2,300.
Lots in Saunders & Himebaugh's add
to Walnut Hill, \$400 to \$700. Only two
blocks from Belt Line depot, payments
easy.
Lots in Mt. Pleasant addition, \$300 to
\$450. \$100 down, balance \$5 and \$10
monthly payments.
Lots in Saunders & Himebaugh's High-
land Park add, from \$175 to \$250 each.
Ten per cent down, balance \$5 and \$10
monthly payments. The cheapest prop-
erty in or near the city.
Lots in Killy Place \$1,000 to \$1,600.
Lots in Catalpa Place, \$800 to \$1,300.
Lots on Saunders street, \$1,000 to \$1,450

plled the husband, "that the brigands were
not so bad as they seemed."

Of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, it is related
that in early life he was not thought to be
much of a lawyer, and indeed he once aban-
doned the profession and went into merchan-
tile life. He had a passion for farming and
bought 100 acres near Adrian, which for a
long while he cultivated. He was a very
successful farmer. He fell in love with a beau-
tiful girl, the daughter of a farmer. But when
"Tom" made his timid proposal to her, the
girl's father, who was a very old man, told
him of his should marry a man who could not
earn his own living. The young lady herself
declined the match, and as it proved a wise
thing, she consented to run away, and married
"Tom" in the face of her father's refusal.
The match proved a most happy one.

IMPIETIES.

An end man—The undertaker.
Sunday-school teacher—Now, children, can
any of you tell me what Methuselah was?
School scholar—He was a chestnut.
Orthodox Sunday-school teacher to small
boy—Now, Johnnie, there is nothing you
can think of that God could not do. He
wished, Johnnie (an unwitting evolu-
tionist), to make me a two-year-old child
in ten minutes?

An Ontario minister prayed one recent
Sunday morning as follows: "Lord, bless
our servants who are called to a wicked, wicked
life in the worship of Thee by the sleeping
of their masters and mistresses."
"I have a very bad cold to-day," remarked
the editor of a city church to a wicked friend,
"I caught it Sunday night in church." "Did
you, indeed?" exclaimed the W. F. "That's
the best I ever got a bad cold, too, and yet I
was very careful not to expose myself as you
did."